

(2.2) 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 13 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 试计算:

(1) $A+B$;
(2) $A-B$;
(3) $2A+3C+B$.

解: (1) $A+B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 7 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$
(2) $A-B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$
(3) $2A+3C+B = 2\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} + 3\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 13 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ 6 & 10 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 12 \\ 39 & -3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 18 & 18 \\ 49 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$

(2.2) 设 $A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}, A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $\frac{1}{3}A_1 + \frac{1}{4}A_2 + \frac{1}{12}A_3$.

解: $\frac{1}{3}A_1 + \frac{1}{4}A_2 + \frac{1}{12}A_3 = \frac{1}{3}\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4}\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{12}\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 \\ -\frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{1}{12} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \\ 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$

计算:

(1)(2.2) $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

解: $\begin{pmatrix} 4 \times 7 + 3 \times 2 + 1 \times 1 \\ 1 \times 7 + (-2) \times 2 + 3 \times 1 \\ 5 \times 7 + 7 \times 2 + 0 \times 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 37 \\ 6 \\ 49 \end{pmatrix}$

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(2)(2.2) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

解: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \times 1 + 4 \times 3 + 1 \times 2 \\ 1 \times 3 + 4 \times 2 + 1 \times 1 \\ 1 \times 2 + 4 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 14 \\ 16 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$

(3)(2.2) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

解: $(1 \times 4 + 3 \times 1 + 2 \times 1 + 1 \times 1) = 16$

(4)(2.2) $\begin{pmatrix} k_1 & k_2 \\ k_1 & k_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{pmatrix}$

解: $\begin{pmatrix} k_1 a_{11} & k_1 a_{12} \\ k_2 a_{11} & k_2 a_{12} \\ k_2 a_{21} & k_2 a_{22} \\ k_2 a_{31} & k_2 a_{32} \end{pmatrix}$

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(5)(2.2) $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 & k_2 \\ k_1 & k_2 \end{pmatrix}$

解: $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11}k_1 + a_{12}k_2 & a_{11}k_2 + a_{12}k_1 \\ a_{21}k_1 + a_{22}k_2 & a_{21}k_2 + a_{22}k_1 \end{pmatrix}$

(6)(2.2) $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$

解: $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 \end{pmatrix}$

(7)(2.2) $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$

解: $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 a_{11} + x_2 a_{21} + x_3 a_{31} & x_1 a_{12} + x_2 a_{22} + x_3 a_{32} & x_1 a_{13} + x_2 a_{23} + x_3 a_{33} \\ x_1 a_{11} + x_2 a_{21} + x_3 a_{31} & x_1 a_{12} + x_2 a_{22} + x_3 a_{32} & x_1 a_{13} + x_2 a_{23} + x_3 a_{33} \\ x_1 a_{11} + x_2 a_{21} + x_3 a_{31} & x_1 a_{12} + x_2 a_{22} + x_3 a_{32} & x_1 a_{13} + x_2 a_{23} + x_3 a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$

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(8)(2.2) $\begin{pmatrix} k_1 & k_2 \\ k_1 & k_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$

解: $\begin{pmatrix} k_1 a_{11} & k_1 a_{12} \\ k_2 a_{11} & k_2 a_{12} \\ k_2 a_{21} & k_2 a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$

注: 以后可直接用此结果!
当 $n=1$ 时, $\begin{pmatrix} k_1 & k_2 \\ k_1 & k_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 a_{11} & k_1 a_{12} \\ k_2 a_{11} & k_2 a_{12} \\ k_2 a_{21} & k_2 a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$

(9)(2.2) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

解: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \times 1 + 0 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 \\ 1 \times 1 + 0 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 \\ 1 \times 1 + 0 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

(10)(2.2) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

解: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 & 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 \\ 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 & 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

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3^{k+1}
 $n-1$ 项

观察: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \dots \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$
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(11) (2.2) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^n = \begin{pmatrix} 2^n & 2^n \\ 2^{n+1} & 2^{n+1} \end{pmatrix}$
 证明: $n=1$ 时, $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 成立.
 假设 $n=k$ 时, $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^k = \begin{pmatrix} 2^k & 2^k \\ 2^{k+1} & 2^{k+1} \end{pmatrix}$ 成立.
 则 $n=k+1$ 时, $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{k+1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2^k & 2^k \\ 2^{k+1} & 2^{k+1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2^{k+1} & 2^{k+1} \\ 2^{k+2} & 2^{k+2} \end{pmatrix}$ 成立.
 由数学归纳法可知, $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^n = \begin{pmatrix} 2^n & 2^n \\ 2^{n+1} & 2^{n+1} \end{pmatrix}$ 成立.

(12) (2.2) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & b \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & na & nb + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}a^2 \\ 0 & 1 & na \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 证明: $n=1$ 时, $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & b \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & b \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 成立.
 假设 $n=k$ 时, $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & b \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & ka & kb + \frac{k(k-1)}{2}a^2 \\ 0 & 1 & ka \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 成立.
 则 $n=k+1$ 时, $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & b \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{k+1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & ka & kb + \frac{k(k-1)}{2}a^2 \\ 0 & 1 & ka \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & b \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & (k+1)a & kb + \frac{k(k-1)}{2}a^2 + (k+1)a^2 \\ 0 & 1 & (k+1)a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & (k+1)a & (k+1)b + \frac{(k+1)k}{2}a^2 \\ 0 & 1 & (k+1)a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 成立.
 由数学归纳法可知, $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & b \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & na & nb + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}a^2 \\ 0 & 1 & na \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 成立.

(13) (2.2) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 求 A^n .
 解: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 作行变换, 得到 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 由 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 得 $A^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -n & 2n + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 2n \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

(14) (2.7) $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^n$
 解: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$
 求下列矩阵的行列式 (n 为自然数).
 (1) (2.2) $| -E_n |$
 解: $| -E_n | = (-1)^n$
 (2) (2.2) $| -E_n |$
 解: $| -E_n | = (-1)^n$

(3) (2.7) $\begin{pmatrix} -3 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^n$
 解: $A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$
 计算后得: $A^n = \begin{pmatrix} (-1)^n & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (-1)^n & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (-1)^n & (-1)^n \\ 0 & 0 & (-1)^n & (-1)^n \end{pmatrix}$

(2) (2.3) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^n = \begin{pmatrix} 2^n & 2^n \\ 2^{n+1} & 2^{n+1} \end{pmatrix}$

(3) (2.3) $\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}^n = \begin{pmatrix} \cos n\theta & -\sin n\theta \\ \sin n\theta & \cos n\theta \end{pmatrix}$

(4) (2.7) $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^n$
 解: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

(2.3) 已知 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 试用伴随矩阵法求 A^{-1} .
 解: $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^*$
 $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 3$
 $A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$
 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

(2.6) 已知 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_n \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & a_{n-1} \\ a_n & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\prod a_i \neq 0$, 试用初等行变换求 A^{-1} .
 解: $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{a_1} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} \\ \frac{1}{a_n} & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

(2.7) 已知 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 矩阵 B 满足 $AB = A + B$, 求 B .
 解: $AB = A + B \Rightarrow (A - E)B = A$
 $B = (A - E)^{-1}A$
 $A - E = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $(A - E)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $B = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{3} & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Synchronous Training of the Linear Algebra and Space Analytic Geometry

(1) 设 A^{-1}X = A^{-1} + 2X \Rightarrow (4A^{-1} - 2E)X = A^{-1} \Rightarrow (4E - 2A)X = E

(2.5) 设 A(E - C^{-1}B)C' = E, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, 求 A

(2.3) 设 A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B 为 3 阶可逆阵, 求:

(1) (A+3E)^{-1}(A^2-9E) = (A+E)^{-1}(A+E)(A-3E) = (A-3E) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}

(2) (BC^T - E)^{-1}(AB^{-1})^T + ((BA^{-1})^{-1})^T = \dots

Synchronous Training of the Linear Algebra and Space Analytic Geometry

(3)(2.5) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ x & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & y & 9 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \dots

(2.7) 设 4 阶方阵 A = (a, X, Y, Z), B = (b, X, Y, Z), |A| = 4, |B| = 1, 求 |A+B|

|A+B| = \begin{vmatrix} a+b & X & Y & Z \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{vmatrix} = \dots = 4

(2.3) 设 A 为 n 阶方阵, A^2 - 5A + 4E = 0, 试证 A 可逆

证: A^2 - 5A + 4E = 0 \Rightarrow A(A - 5E + 4E) = 0 \Rightarrow A(A - E) = -4E

(2.2) 设 A 是 m \times n 矩阵, 若对任意 n \times 1 矩阵 B 都有 AB = 0, 试证 A = 0

证: 设 A = (a_{ij}), B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}, AB = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}b_j = 0

(2.2) 设 A 是 n 阶实对称阵, 且 $A^2 = 0$, 证明 $A = 0$.

证: 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$ 其中 $a_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}$.
且对 $\forall i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, 有 $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$.

由 $A^2 = 0$ 得 $(A^2)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} a_{kj} = 0$.
特别地, 取 $i=j$, 有 $\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}^2 = 0$.
因为 $a_{ik}^2 \geq 0$, 所以 $a_{ik} = 0$ 对任意 i, k 成立.
故 $A = 0$.

(2.3) 已知对于 n 阶方阵 A , 存在自然数 k , 使得 $A^k = 0$, 试证明矩阵 $E - A$ 可逆, 并写出其逆矩阵的表达式 (E 为 n 阶单位阵).

证: 设 $A^k = 0$. 考虑 $(E - A)(E + A + A^2 + \dots + A^{k-1})$.
展开得 $E - A^k = E - 0 = E$.
故 $E - A$ 可逆, 且 $(E - A)^{-1} = E + A + A^2 + \dots + A^{k-1}$.

(2.3) 设 A 为 n 阶非零方阵, A^* 是 A 的伴随矩阵, A^T 是 A 的转置矩阵, 当 $A^* = A^T$ 时, 证明 $|A| \neq 0$.

证: 若 $|A| = 0$, 则 $A^* = 0$.
由 $A^* = A^T$ 得 $0 = A^T$, 即 $A = 0$, 与 A 非零矛盾.
故 $|A| \neq 0$.

(2.8) 设 A 为 m 阶可逆阵, B 为 n 阶可逆阵, C 为 $m \times n$ 矩阵, 求分块矩阵 $M = \begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix}$ 的行列式及 M 的逆矩阵.

解: $|M| = |A| |B|$.
 $M^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & -A^{-1}C B^{-1} \\ 0 & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$.

(2.8) 设 A 是 n 阶可逆阵, $D = CA^{-1}B$, 试证 $R \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} = n$.

证: $\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 - CA^{-1}R_1} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.
故秩为 n .

(2.3) 若 $A^T = E, B^T = E$, 且 $|A+B| = 0$, 试证明: $A+B$ 是奇异阵.

证: 由 $|A+B| = 0$ 得 $|A+B| = |A^T+B^T| = |A+B| = 0$.
故 $A+B$ 是奇异阵.

(2.2) 已知 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $f(x) = x^2 + x + 1$, 则 $f(A) =$

解: $f(A) = A^2 + A + E = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$.

(2.2) 设 A 与 B 均是 3 阶方阵, $|A| = 2, A^2 + AB + 2E = 0$, 则 $|A+B| =$

解: $|A+B| = |A| = 2$.

(2.2) 设 A 是方阵, 且 $A^2 + A - 8E = 0$, 则 $(A - 2E)^{-1} =$

解: $(A - 2E)^{-1} = \frac{A + 4E}{3}$.

(2.8) A 为 4×3 矩阵, 且 $R(A) = 2$, 又 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $R(AB) =$

解: $R(AB) = 2$.

(2.8) 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & t-1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$, 3 阶非零方阵 B 满足 $AB = 0$, 则 t 的值为

解: $t = 0$.

(2.8) 已知 A, B 都是 n 阶方阵, A 可逆, 则 $R \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ AB & B \end{pmatrix} - R(BA) =$

解: 0 .

(2.2) 设 4 阶方阵 A 和 B 的伴随矩阵为 A^* 和 B^* , 且 $R(A) = 3$, $R(B) = 4$, 则 $R(A^*B^*) =$

解: 3 .

(2.7) 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & A^{-1} \\ B^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} =$

解: $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & A \\ B & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

(2.5) 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 $a_i \neq 0, b_i \neq 0$.

(1) 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 $a_i \neq 0, b_i \neq 0$.

(2) 设 4 阶方阵 A 的秩为 2, 则其伴随阵 A^* 的秩为

解: 0 .

(2.3) 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, A^* 是 A 的伴随矩阵, 则 $(A^*)^{-1} =$

解: $\frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

(2.3) 设 A, B 均为 $n \times n$ 矩阵, 则必有

(A) $|A+B| = |A| + |B|$ (B) $AB = BA$
(C) $|AB| = |BA|$ (D) $(A+B)^{-1} = A^{-1} + B^{-1}$

(2.3) 设 n 阶方阵 A, B, C 满足关系式 $ABC = E$, 则必有

(A) $ACB = E$ (B) $CBA = E$
(C) $BAC = E$ (D) $BCA = E$

(2.3) 设 A, B 为 n 阶可逆阵, 满足 $(AB)^2 = E$, 下列各式不正确的是

(A) $A = B^{-1}$ (B) $ABA = B^{-1}$
(C) $BAB = A^{-1}$ (D) $(BA)^2 = E$

(2.3) 设 A, B 为 n 阶矩阵, 下述论断不正确的是

(A) A 可逆, 且 $AB = 0$, 则 $B = 0$
(B) A, B 中有一个不可逆, 则 AB 不可逆
(C) A, B 可逆, 则 $A+B$ 可逆
(D) A, B 可逆, 则 A^*B 可逆

(2.3) 设 A, B 都是可逆矩阵, 且 $AB = BA$, 则必有

(A) $A^{-1}B = B^{-1}A$ (B) $AB^{-1} = B^{-1}A$
(C) $AB = B^{-1}A^{-1}$ (D) $(A^* + B^*)(A+B) \neq 0$

(2.2) 设矩阵 $A = (a_{ij})_{1 \times n}, B = (b_{ij})_{n \times 1}$, 且 $a_{ii} = -2b_i$, 则行列式 $|B|$ 的值为

(A) $2^n |A|$ (B) $2^n |A|$
(C) $-2^n |A|$ (D) $-2^n |A|$

(2.8) 设 A 与 B 是两个 n 阶非零方阵, 满足 $AB = 0$, 则 A 与 B 的秩

(A) 都等于 n (B) $|A| + |B| = 0$ (C) 必有一个为零
(C) 都小于 n (D) 和小于 n

- (8)(2.7) 设 $A_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix}$, 则 ()
- (A) $A^T = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix}$ (B) $A^T = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11}^T & A_{12}^T \\ A_{21}^T & A_{22}^T \end{bmatrix}$
- (C) $A^T = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11}^T & A_{12}^T \\ A_{21}^T & A_{22}^T \end{bmatrix}$ (D) $|A| = |A_{11}A_{22} - A_{12}A_{21}|$
- (9)(2.3) 设 A 是 n 阶可逆矩阵, A^* 是 A 的伴随矩阵, 则 ()
- (A) $|A^*| = |A|^{-1}$ (B) $|A^*| = |A|$
- (C) $|A^*| = |A|^*$ (D) $|A^*| = |A^{-1}|$
- (10)(2.6) 设

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{22} & a_{33} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{23} \\ a_{21} + a_{11} & a_{22} + a_{12} & a_{23} + a_{13} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 则必有 ()
- (A) $AP_1P_2 = B$ (B) $AP_1P_2 = B$
- (C) $P_1P_2A = B$ (D) $P_1P_2A = B$
- (11)(2.3) 设 $n(n \geq 2)$ 阶矩阵 A 非奇异, A^* 是 A 的伴随矩阵, 则
- (A) $(A^*)^* = |A|^{-1}A$ (B) $(A^*)^* = |A|^{n+1}A$
- (C) $(A^*)^* = |A|^{n-1}A$ (D) $(A^*)^* = |A|^{n+2}A$
- (12) 判断下列命题是否正确 (E 为单位阵).
- (1) (2.2) 若 A 是 n 阶方阵, $A^T = A$, 则 $A = E$ 或 $A = -E$.
- (2) (2.2) 若矩阵 A 满足 $A^T = E$, 则 $A = \pm E$.
- (3) (2.5) 设 A 是 $m \times n$ 矩阵, B 是 $n \times m$ 矩阵, 若 $m > n$, 则 $|AB| = 0$.
- (4) (2.7) 若 A, B, C, D 均为 n 阶方阵, 则有
- $$\begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} |A| & |B| \\ |C| & |D| \end{vmatrix} = |AD - BC|$$
- (5) (2.3) 对任意方阵 A 及其伴随矩阵 A^* , 均有 $AA^* = A^*A$.
- (6) (2.3) 若 n 阶方阵 A 的伴随矩阵 $A^* = 0$, 则 $|A| = 0$.
- (7) (2.6) 若 A, B 都是 n 阶可逆阵, 则 A 经初等行变换化成 B .
- (8) (2.4) 对方阵进行初等变换, 不改变该矩阵的行列式.
- (9) (2.5) 若矩阵 A 的秩为 r , 则 A 的所有 r 阶子式全不为 0.

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- (1)(2.5) 若矩阵 A 的秩为 r , 则 A 没有等于 0 的 $r-1$ 阶子式.
- (2)(2.5) 若 4 阶方阵 A 的秩是 2, 则 A 的伴随矩阵的秩是 0.
- (3)(2.8) 设 A^* 为 A 的伴随矩阵, 则 $R(A) + R(A^*) = n$.
- (4)(2.6) 设 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$, $\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} = 0, i=1, 2, \dots, n$, 则 A 不可逆.
- (5)(2.8) $\begin{vmatrix} E & A \\ B & E \end{vmatrix} = |E_n - AB| = |E_n - BA|$.

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令 $P = BA^T$
则 $PA = B$

年 月 日